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Interesting Sessions Of Labor Institute Held Here Last Week

During the days of Friday and Saturday, March 27 and 28, there was concluded the last of a series of four labor institutes, sponsored by the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor and conducted by Spencer Miller, Jr., director of the bureau. The subject matter considered and discussed at this Institute was the significance of the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Act, recently enacted by Congress.

The program was conducted at the Labor Temple and consisted of three sessions, at which were discussed the general backgrounds of the act, what its meaning is to labor, its administrative problems, its legal implications and its social significance.

The first speaker of the opening session, with George Kidwell acting as chairman, was Dr. Myer Cohen of the San Francisco School of Social Studies, who spoke upon "The Backgrounds of the Act." Dr. Cohen in a carefully prepared presentation contrasted the positions of the United States Chamber of Commerce as spokesman for business interests with that of labor, representing human well-being. He traced the struggles of labor from the practical slavery of the old English statute of laborers, the "conspiracy cases," restraint of trade, injunction cases, due process decisions, to the Clayton act, which definitely stated that labor was not an "article of commerce." He then called attention to recent gains made in Section 7-a of the N.I.R.A. and N.R.A., the imperfections of which led up to the present act.

Dr. Cohen then cited the main provisions of the act that mostly concerned labor, for example: The rights of labor to organize, to be represented by its own choices, freedom from coercion, etc. It was pointed out that while the company union was not outlawed, yet there was to be no company-dominated union.

The second speaker of the first session was Edward Vandeleur, president of the California State Federation of Labor, whose theme was, "What the Act Means to Labor." Mr. Vandeleur deftly indicated the significant features of the act for the labor movement of America. He noted that many of the provisions of the act had already been written into law and sustained by previous decisions of the Supreme Court. He maintained the same distrust of the courts that labor representatives usually do. He emphasized the rather obvious truth that the one way to enforce labor's rights is by labor organization. He pointed out the need of organizing the unorganized. Finally, the act should be backed by members of organized labor. Since it approved and promoted many issues that labor has long struggled to attain, labor should give the act its whole-hearted support.

SECOND SESSION—SATURDAY, 10 A. M.

Chairman, Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy

The first speaker of this session was Max Radin, professor of law, University of California. His subject was, "The Legal Implications of the Act."

Dr. Radin gave an exceptionally illuminating analysis of the act from the point of view of the legal aspects of the legislation. He stressed the definite meaning of the bill and the clear language used in which its purposes were expressed. It says what it means and no more. The general purpose of the bill is to bring both labor and capital together to discuss their differences and, perhaps, their resemblances. The act provides for no powers of enforcement by the national and regional boards that are set up. Their main function is to seek terms upon which an agreement can be reached.

Dr. Radin spoke of the "undefined zones" of interstate commerce and the many divergent decisions that may come from different judges. He ventured that the constitutionality of the bill was largely prophecy. A comparison of the evidence indicates that there is a slight advantage in favor of an affirmative decision. Public opinion is generally in favor of the act.

Dr. Radin dwelt with emphasis upon the significance of the national and regional boards set up by this act as being in fact quasi-judicial boards. They are not courts, but they perform many functions of a court. What these may lead to is the establishment of labor courts. Whether labor is ready for this kind of a court with its likely absence of trial by jury is a question. The conclusion of Dr. Radin was that this piece of legislation was the most promising for labor of any other yet written upon the statute books.

The second speaker of this second session was Dr. Nylander, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board for the Pacific Coast. Dr. Nylander's experience in first-hand administration of labor disputes afforded him many illustrative cases in his explanation of the workings of the Regional Board. He reviewed briefly the historic economic changes that led up to the formation of

(Continued on Page Six)

Tailors' Union Merges With Clothing Workers

The national referendum of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America for a merger with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was carried by an eight-to-one vote, according to an announcement by the tailors' general executive board in Chicago.

The ballots were tabulated at a conference between Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated; Samuel Levin of the general executive board and joint board manager for the tailors; Frank Rosenblum, general executive board member and organizer for the Western district of the Amalgamated, and Albert Brilliant, Chicago national representative of the tailors. The headquarters of the Tailors' Union will be moved to New York City.

The Journeymen Tailors have the oldest union in the needle trades in the United States. It is claimed the union in Boston, Mass., was formed in 1812. The national organization was established in 1883. The merger movement began in 1903 following jurisdictional arguments between the tailors and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Protracted Dispute Of Building Trades Ended at Washington

The internal controversy between nineteen building trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was settled at a convention of the two groups in Washington on March 25, which elected officers of the Building Trades Department and adopted a plan to handle jurisdictional disputes without interruption of building operations. The new executive council consists of nine members. The president and secretary-treasurer are to be elected every three years and the members of the council annually.

The jurisdictional dispute settlement plan provides that mechanics remain at work where jurisdiction is in question, pending action by an arbiter, preferably a federal judge, who would receive cases only from international unions. Hearings would be held, with both sides given full opportunity to present their views and file briefs.

President Green's Statement

At the conclusion of the convention William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made the following statement:

"The differences and division which existed in the building trades organizations of the American Federation of Labor have been finally settled. The building trades organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor are now united in one building trades organization. They will act together and co-operate with each other through one Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Building mechanics throughout the entire country will give hearty approval to this action and will gladly embrace the opportunity accorded them to unite and work together for a common purpose to advance and promote the economic interests of those employed in the construction industry.

"The action of the representatives of the building trades organizations, which was taken at the convention held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, demonstrated the fact that the organized labor movement possesses the ability, the resourcefulness and the power of self-control to settle difficult, vexing problems by negotiations, through mutual agreement, within the family of organized labor. The plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes agreed upon and adopted at the convention is of great public interest. It marks a great forward step in the development of human relations in industry. The purpose and definite objective of the plan is to rationalize the settlement of jurisdictional disputes so that adjustment can be made without interruption in building construction.

"This procedure will be of great economic benefit to building mechanics, contractors and the general public. It is reasonable to conclude that it will be very helpful in the promotion of a housing and building construction program. The work done at the convention of the Building Trades Department will be of great value to the entire organized labor movement."

Telephone Trust Fired One-third of Workers But Paid 9 per Cent

Hearings on the telephone trust before the Federal Communications Commission at Washington started off with a bang, and are getting no quieter as they go along. Samuel Becker, the young attorney of the commission, is not only "dragging skeletons out of the closet" of the \$5,000,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company, but is ripping the halo from a whole row of "big business" heads.

Becker led off by bringing out, from the company's own records, the fact that the A. T. & T. in 1935 had 32 per cent fewer employees than it had in 1929. In other words, it fired practically one-third of its workers in the depression. And, lest there be any come-back that the telephone business was so bad that it could not keep its full force, Becker showed that the operating income of the A. T. & T. in 1935 was only 13 per cent lower than in 1929.

A 13 per cent drop in business is a rather scanty excuse for a 32 per cent reduction of working force. Further figures which Becker laid before the commission made the telephone monopoly's labor policy look even worse. Only 10 per cent of the telephone stations were closed, and the daily calls dropped off only 8 per cent.

Fat Dividends Not Cut

Becker brought out further that the A. T. & T. paid dividends of \$9 a share all through the depression—and paid a part of them out of surplus. The company could just as well have paid wages out of surplus, instead of dividends. It was shown, too, that Walter S. Gifford, head of the A. T. & T., was getting the tidy salary of \$206,000 per year. Becker didn't ask how many pay envelopes of telephone girls it would take to make up such a sum; but labor is asking it, and sooner or later the investigation seems likely to find an answer.

The second day of the hearing Becker sprung

another surprise. He showed that the A. T. & T., through its field representatives, has co-operated since 1927 with professional gambling establishments. Wires have been strung, teletypes and telephones installed, to spread race track news; and in at least one case the company fought against legislation to check race track gambling, which brought the A. T. & T. "substantial profits."

Gambling Revenues Big

They look substantial. From April 1, 1931, to December 31, 1935, the A. T. & T. received revenues of \$2,841,071.34 from just two of these race gambling organizations.

John P. Hardigan, Rhode Island attorney general, was called to the stand, and produced photographs showing nineteen telephones installed in the attic of a dwelling house in Providence, fourteen telephones in the basement of a Central Falls drug store, and five in a gangster resort.

Commissioner Paul Walker of the F.C.C. has called on the federal bureau of investigation to investigate the connection between the A. T. & T. and race track gambling.

Lady Astor Denounces Advocate Of Child Labor in Parliament

Lady Astor, American-born member of the British Parliament, denounced the Duchess of Atholl in Commons when the duchess recommended child labor between the ages of 14 and 15.

The duchess told the standing committee on education that industry needed children of that age, and opposed raising the age for leaving school from 14 to 15.

"If industry depends on the little hand, then it had better stop," Lady Astor declared. "It is difficult for me to speak without emotion, and if the Duchess of Atholl had her way, children would still be up the chimney and down the mine."

Her reference was to England's historic child chimney sweeps.

ANTI-LABOR PROPAGANDA

Central labor councils are being warned by the Central Labor Council of Toledo, Ohio, that "The Amateur Fire Brigade," an animated cartoon produced by the Sentinels of the Republic, is vicious anti-labor propaganda. The picture is declared to be a deliberate attempt to prejudice audiences against trade unionism. Labor groups are asked to protest its showing in local theaters.

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Employment of Spies In Industrial Plants Will Be Investigated

Use of labor spies against trade unions is now tentatively scheduled to be one of the first subjects surveyed by the new La Follette Senate subcommittee on violations of civil and labor rights, it has been learned by the Scripps-Howard newspapers. Although the proposed resolution of investigation is broad enough to cover all acts of coercion and intimidation against employees in organizing and bargaining activities, the preliminary investigation is expected to select special cases involving violence and undercover work.

The hearings, expected to start early in April, will turn later to violations of the rights of freedom of speech and assembly.

Pinkerton Man Becomes Union Official

The National Labor Relations Board, set up under the Wagner act, has recently disclosed several cases of labor espionage in sworn testimony which is expected to be made available to the senators.

One of these was the employment by the Fruehauf Trailer Company, Detroit automobile firm, of a Pinkerton agency man named J. N. Wheeler, who passed as an ordinary employee and made frequent reports to company officials on the union. He joined the union and became its treasurer, which gave him access to a list of the union members on which he reported to officials.

Wheeler even served on a union committee which conferred with labor board officials on the union's complaint against the company, and at a union meeting made a speech against striking, which opinion prevailed. He was paid \$175 a month. The Labor Board in its cease-and-desist order against the company included such spying as one of the practices to be stopped.

Candy Wagon Operator Was Spy

In the Brown Shoe Company case at St. Louis testimony disclosed that George Strong, operating a candy wagon in a branch plant in Salem, Ill., was paid by the company to give "information concerning matters he noticed at the factory."

In the Salem plant also, the testimony disclosed, a committee of citizens interfered with union organization, and the local police on the mayor's order broke up a peaceable picket line. The trial examiner reported a "total disregard of the constitutional rights" of the workers, but not properly chargeable against the company.

The Labor Board in scores of cases has testimony of coercive and intimidating statements and activities against workers, which the Senate may investigate.



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Appeal Is Issued to Labor Organizations On Behalf of Mooney

Inaugurating a nation-wide movement in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, serving life sentences in California prisons on convictions for complicity in the Preparedness Day bomb explosion in San Francisco in 1916, the San Francisco Labor Council has issued an appeal to all labor organizations to join in the movement for their liberation.

The Labor Council's action is based on the belief that both prisoners were convicted on perjured testimony and that they were the victims of a conspiracy to railroad them to the gallows. So widespread is this belief that, regardless of the outcome of the present habeas corpus proceedings brought to secure the release of Mooney, there is a determination on the part of those who have taken up the fight to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary, a recourse which has heretofore been denied the prisoners because of law technicalities.

Mooney and Billings have been imprisoned for nearly a score of years, during which time strenuous work on the part of devoted men and women who believe in their innocence has been carried on, and very considerable sums of money have been spent in the ineffective fight to secure their release.

Money Urgently Needed

Recently, at the suggestion of counsel for Mooney, headed by Frank Walsh, nationally known lawyer, the Labor Council appointed a committee to formulate plans for securing funds to carry on the fight for Mooney's release. This committee reported its preliminary plans at last Friday's meeting of the Labor Council. These consist of an immediate appeal for funds to pay for the voluminous transcript in the present habeas corpus proceedings for use before the higher courts, and the organization of a monster mass meeting in the Civic Auditorium on Friday, May 15. Unions throughout the state and nation will be asked to hold similar demonstrations on the same date.

The committee which is in charge of arrangements for the mass meeting and demonstration is composed of Hugo Ernst, Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, chairman; B. Lanthier, Chauffeurs No. 265; M. Wormuth, Street Car Men, Division 518; John Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214; William J. Casey, Milk Wagon Drivers; Fred West, Window Cleaners No. 44; George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484; Harry Hook, Machinists No. 68; Ed McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85; Charles Crawford, Typographical No. 21; Clarence King, Musicians No. 6.

Text of Council's Appeal

The appeal issued to labor organizations by the San Francisco Labor Council is as follows:

"The San Francisco Labor Council, on the recommendation of its special committee to manage

and co-ordinate the local and national movement to secure the liberation of Thomas J. Mooney by means of the present habeas corpus proceedings, most earnestly requests each labor organization in San Francisco to carry out the following activities, in order that a proper start in such undertaking be made and carried out to a successful issue:

"First—That each union make a generous and early contribution to the Mooney Appeal Fund, to be collected by the San Francisco Labor Council, for the purpose of defraying the cost of transcribing the testimony in the case, to be used first before the California Supreme Court and later before the Supreme Court of the United States. The immediate cost of this has been estimated at about \$10,000. Make all such checks payable to the Mooney Appeal Fund, and transmit same to the office of the San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco.

"Second—That each organization notify its own members of the great labor demonstration and mass meeting in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings which is to be held in the Civic Auditorium on the night of Friday, May 15. Such notice, however, should not be sent out earlier than May 1, while the date of the event will remain fresh in every mind, and to insure the largest possible attendance.

"The California State Federation of Labor has indorsed this program and will communicate with all centers of labor in California, asking them to hold like demonstrations on May 15.

"This is the beginning of a great undertaking which will be extended to cover the whole state and the nation, and to achieve success it will require the hearty and generous co-operation and self-sacrifice of every union man and woman, as well as every friend and believer in human liberty and justice.

"In the hope that you will co-operate and assist in making this movement a successful demonstration of the essential unity of all organized labor, we have the honor to be,

"Faternally,

"SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

"By Edward D. Vandeleur, President.

"John A. O'Connell, Secretary."

BRANDED AS TRAITORS

The Ontario government will bring in social legislation dealing with low wages and long hours, David Croll, minister of welfare, told the provincial legislature in Toronto. "We know," he said, "that today thousands of workers are getting between \$5 and \$10 for a week of sixty hours or more. I brand their employers as the lowest type of exploiters. I brand them as betrayers of their country in its hour of economic need."

Lee Mercantile Co. To Have Factory Here

The availability of competent help, the central location and the efficiency of San Francisco labor are given by L. G. Baird, West Coast manager for the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company, one of the largest garment manufacturing concerns in the country, as the reasons for establishing a complete factory here to serve the West Coast.

The Lee company, which is known throughout the country as the manufacturer of union label work garments, established a distributing plant in San Francisco in 1920, but the business of the firm has grown to such an extent that the factories are unable to supply the West Coast.

The new San Francisco factory will be at 746 Brannan street. The building will be of two-story construction and will cover a frontage of 117½ feet by 75 feet deep. The plant will be modern in every detail and equipped with the latest machinery, Baird said. Approximately \$250,000 will be spent on equipment, fabrics, lease, etc.

Between 100 and 150 employees will be needed to operate the plant at the start, and eventually the company expects to employ about 400. The plant will probably open about June 1.

The Lee Company is said to be the largest manufacturer of work and play clothing in the world. More than 5000 active accounts are now being served out of San Francisco.

The Lee company also operates the fifth largest grocery house in the United States (Kansas City) and buys \$1,500,000 worth of California products each year (fruits, nuts, oranges, lemons and canned commodities). These purchases keep 400 persons employed permanently in California throughout the year.

"The decision to locate here was based on the company's faith in San Francisco," Baird said.

A suggestion that Congress open its sessions with a "pledge to national peace" has been advanced by Representative James M. Mead of New York. At present sessions are opened with a prayer.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1936

A Lesson in Solidarity

The news from Washington to the effect that the building trades unions have adjusted their differences which so long have interfered with peaceful conditions in the construction industry and are again united under the banner of the American Federation of Labor has wide significance to the labor movement in America. It is also a matter of congratulation to the unions and their membership that they have seen the wisdom of harmonizing their differences with a view to the solidarity of the workers under the only logical authority.

This word "solidarity" has been used in a sense entirely contrary to the general conception of its meaning in numerous instances in recent times. As used by the radical element so often designated as "reds" it has come to mean groups of organizations partially or wholly dominated by the Communist party. But to unions and their membership who have the welfare of labor at heart, and not the program of a foreign revolutionary party, it means harmonious action under one head, and that head the American Federation of Labor.

For, after all, labor long ago learned that solidarity could not be attained so long as authority is divided. As President William Green said in announcing the agreement reached in the building industry unions:

"The action of the representatives of the building trades organizations . . . demonstrated the fact that the organized labor movement possesses the ability, the resourcefulness and the power of self-control to settle difficult, vexing problems by negotiations, through mutual agreement, within the family of organized labor."

* * * *

The American Federation of Labor is not at all a complex organization. It is composed of international, national and local organizations each having autonomy in its own field. To these organizations the parent body looks to uphold the democratic principles of trade unionism in its own particular sphere. If they should stray from their duty by invading the province of any other member of "the family of organized labor" the parent body will endeavor to set them right, and failing in this, to discipline them according to the laws of the Federation. It does not attempt to interfere with questions arising within the individual organizations. These are left to the determination of the unions themselves—except where they interfere with the rights of other unions. But discipline is essential to progress in trades unionism as well as in other phases of our economic and political life.

* * * *

A case in point is that of an international union, an integral part of the American Federation of Labor, which disciplined a local union. The cen-

tral labor body of which the local union was a member, believing the international to be in error, essayed to act the part of mediator in behalf of the local union, and was brusquely advised by the international to devote its activities to its own affairs. The international was quite within its rights in the matter, even though rather undiplomatic.

* * * *

The attempt of a certain element of the trade union movement to commit unions and central bodies to policies not in conformity with American Federation of Labor laws and customs, and to bring about strife through defiance of Federation decisions, is not a move in the interest of labor solidarity. Rather it may be taken as a bold attempt to bring about disruption. The sooner it is realized that the authority of the American Federation of Labor is supreme in the American labor movement, the sooner will true solidarity be achieved.

Why Can Not They Afford Houses?

In the current issue of a leading business magazine there is a passing reference to "families that cannot afford either to buy houses at any price, or to pay an economic rent." Presumably an "economic rent" would be defined as a rental which would meet the capital charges of such housing for land, construction, maintenance, insurance, and interest upon investment.

The same article seems to recognize the responsibility of the community, either national or local, to furnish such housing somehow, on terms which can be met by the "families that cannot afford" them, in the economic sense.

This nation, including all its possessions, has a total land area of about 3,685,000 square miles. We have approximately 25,000,000 families in all. That seems to indicate somewhere between eight to ten families to the square mile, or between forty and sixty persons to the square mile of area. That would seem to be land enough to make decent back yards, and some generous front lawns, for all the families included in the national family.

But our "families cannot afford . . . houses at any price . . ." Not that there is a scarcity of housing material. Not that we are lacking in people with skill to put together the material to make good enough housing for anybody. And always, when we begin to ask "Why cannot these families afford . . . houses at any price . . .?" we are met with a sort of shushing movement of the hands and a pursing of the lips, and an upward glancing of the eyes such as is given children when they ask awkward questions.

Well, we are going to go right on asking these questions. If they are embarrassing questions to some people the situation is a whole lot more embarrassing to the "families who cannot afford . . . houses at any price."

When decent, useful, skillful, patient, law-abiding people "cannot afford houses . . . at any price . . ." it is time somebody got up in meeting and demanded and retained the floor until something is done besides appointing a committee to "investigate the matter."

More Prison Goods Laws on Way

A wave of state legislation barring open-market sale of prison goods can be expected as a result of the United States Supreme Court validation of the Hawes-Cooper act.

With their own states the only markets open to the dumping of prison goods from their own or other state prison industries, labor and business in those states can be expected to exert sufficient pressure upon legislatures and prison administrators to force acceptance of the state use system which the federal government and many states have adopted. Since the Hawes-Cooper act was

passed, twenty-two states have passed prohibitory or regulatory laws in conformance with it to protect themselves from the evil of the sale of convict-made goods in competition with the products of free labor.

The court's language lends support to an idea, considered by labor when the N.R.A. was declared invalid, that states might similarly combine to close their markets to other than prison-made goods which did not conform to decent standards of labor. A state's own manufacturers would not then be subject to underpaid and overworked competition from backward states.

Canada's Way With Criminals

Canada has had very little trouble with desperate criminals, and the reason may be found in the following facts:

Twelve years ago nine bandits robbed a collection car of the Bank of Hochelaga and took \$142,000, after killing the driver.

Four men have been hanged for that crime. A member of the gang was shot to death by comrades who desired a larger share of the loot, two are serving life terms and another who turned king's evidence was found with his throat slashed and his tongue cut out.

The last member of the gang went on trial in Montreal last week. He was arrested recently in San Francisco.

"A sinister plot against the civil liberties of the labor movement and the people of California," said to have been engineered by "powerful financial and industrial interests of San Francisco," has been discovered by the local communists. According to the story, the plot was to secure the indictment by the Fresno grand jury of one hundred or more persons, including the leaders of the Communist party in California, for conspiring to violate the state criminal syndicalism act. It develops that a meeting of peace officers and others in Fresno recently discussed "red" activities there but decided no action against them was warranted. It might as well be understood that labor does not rely on the communists or any other political party to guard its rights.

Judge John J. Barnes is an old enemy of the "new deal," and a jurist who thinks the Constitution is always on the side of the corporations. Yet on the same day that he declared the National Labor Relations Act unconstitutional he dismissed an action filed by a company union against a regular union. The Association of Clerical Employees of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, a company union, asked an injunction to restrain the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, a regular railway union, from carrying out an order of the National Mediation Board and representing the employees in negotiations with the Santa Fe.

The Lobby Investigating Committee of the United States Senate has served notice on reactionaries that it has no intention of running away from their assaults. Crampton Harris, special counsel for the committee, challenges the right of the District of Columbia courts to issue injunctions that would circumscribe the right of Congress to make investigations.

An investigation regarding the extent to which big corporations are maintaining private arsenals for use against employees who endeavor to improve working conditions will be opened soon by the Senate Labor Committee, it was announced this week by Senator David I. Walsh, chairman.

Slums do not breed more crime and immorality than wages which fall below decent standards. The two are twin evils that are always found together. —New York "Times."

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

Now charges have been made that the machine has been used to exploit labor—to lower wages. But all that a machine can do is to produce more goods, which should raise wages. To blame the machine for unemployment and poverty is like finding the knife sticking in a man's back guilty of his murder. Things are not always as they seem.

Water is ordinarily what the economist calls "free goods." This is not so when it is scarce. Then it commands a price. If we were dying from thirst water would have more value than all the gold in the mint. If someone with a government title or a machine gun took possession of the only spring in a populous area, would not the people give up much of their produce for water? And would not the holder of this spring, which he did not make and which belongs as much to one as another, become the holder of concentrated wealth?

Not long ago the Japanese could not make machines. But a few years ago the Russians were not important as machine builders. Today both Japanese and Russians can duplicate any machine man can make. In America almost every city has its foundries and machine shops where practically any kind of machine from an electric fan to a complicated printing press could be made. Or they could easily prepare to make them. We know how to make machines; we can produce them in abundance—if permitted to do so. And no one ever heard of people being exploited by things that are abundant. We are exploited because the Aluminum Corporation, the General Electric, the United Shoe Machinery Company and countless others hold patents which restrict the productions of machines. It is this monopoly situation, built on privileges in patents granted by the people, which restricts and makes basic machines scarce, that exploits the people.

Men secure all things by making machines. They would duplicate the monopolistic shoe machine of the United Shoe Machinery Company were it not for "patent numbers." By this government-permitted device a small group take in the price of shoes a monopolistic reward over and above a fair reward, thus in effect lowering wages.

We, the people, by our foolish actions, block machine production in two important respects: (1) We do not make the use of patents widespread by allowing all to use them on the same basis; (2) we permit lands to be held out of use, thus making it harder to secure sites for factories and materials out of which to make machines. Thus, in order to grow high wages, it is essential to permit the fullest possible production of the machine. Produce so much machinery that it can take but little of the product, while labor commands more.

Tariff protection is a wage vampire. We, the people, permit far too many advantages to be had in matters of tariff. Remember that wages are the products and services actually enjoyed. It is a common observation that those enjoying the special privilege of a government tariff often become wealthy. But it is also observed that a mechanic or a floor sweeper in a tariff-protected industry receives no more than the same occupations pay in non-tariff protected industries. We have giant corporations that tariff built, just as we have patent corporations, land corporations, and "franchise" corporations which will be mentioned next.

We, the people, allow power and light, street car companies, telephone and gas companies the use of our streets. This is a gift of the people. Too often the franchise is capitalized into the stock and bonds of the company and the rates are higher

by that amount. This causes the people to pay more for services—they can enjoy these things—and things and services are their real wages.

Trace all big fortunes to their roots and it will be seen that they are rooted in privilege—privilege granted by our own government. Any moron—though morons don't secure these privileges—could become rich through their ownership. Big fortunes are not an evil, providing they are honestly earned. And if the people choose to so exchange their wealth that men like Will Rogers, Henry Ford, and others who could be mentioned, are to be the beneficiaries, who is going to tell them they can't do this—especially under a democratic system?

Privileges—privilege in patents, tariffs, franchises—and the biggest of all, and the one with the least excuse for causing the people to suffer, the privilege of holding land; privilege, not capital (capital goods), is the enemy of labor.

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Next week: California's Great Opportunity

OBJECT TO OUTLANDISH UNIFORMS

Officials of the waiters' union in Copenhagen, Denmark, are reported as having begun negotiations with the more important restaurant and hotel owners with regard to the adoption of new uniforms more comfortable and conservative than the ones they are now required to wear. The waiters say they are definitely opposed to being trussed up in the stiff shirt and starched collar, which they claim is uncomfortable in any season and torturing on a hot day. They are equally opposed to costumes once associated only with fancy-dress balls and grand opera. It is claimed the proprietors have carried the grand opera costume idea to such an extent that almost any assemblage of Copenhagen waiters gives the appearance of a combined dress rehearsal for "Carmen," and several other operas. One manager recently insisted that his waiters should appear as monks with cowls, sandals and all. When this order was issued the waiters' union drew up its list of grievances and demanded more comfortable and sedate uniforms.

FINGERPRINTING QUESTIONED

Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught in a ruling at Oklahoma City, Okla., declared he could find no federal statute authorizing the government to fingerprint suspects in criminal cases. The question arose when attorneys for a person under indictment for alleged irregular handling of relief funds protested when court attaches prepared to fingerprint their client. W. C. Geers, United States marshal, said: "There is a department regulation, but apparently no law."

Continuance of W. P. A.

The United States Conference of Mayors, held recently in Washington, asked President Roosevelt to continue the Works Progress Administration and requested \$2,340,000,000 for the program.

The mayors' recommendations were submitted by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City, head of the Conference of Mayors.

"Continuance of W. P. A. is not a theory for a debate or politics with these mayors," La Guardia explained, adding that they regarded the W. P. A. as the American system of meeting the relief situation rather than the European dole.

The report handed to the President set forth the necessity of W. P. A. continuance by explaining what is being done and what the program means to the communities involved. The report replied to criticisms by pointing to benefits gained and recalled that the primary object of W. P. A. was to give employment to the nation's needy.

Fine Gesture of Union

A. F. of L. News Service

The plan submitted by the officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union for the liquidation of the American Bank of Toledo, Ohio, was approved by Judge James S. Martin in Common Pleas Court in Toledo.

The union, which held a controlling block of stock in the institution, waived its claim on deposits totaling \$235,773 in an effort to have a final dividend and terminate the liquidation.

Fred C. Backus, agent for the state superintendent of banks, in charge of the liquidation, testified before Judge Martin that claims against the bank amounted to \$540,000, including the one waived by the union.

He said that through the union's action a 40 per cent dividend could be made. A 50 per cent dividend already has been declared, so that the additional payment made possible by the union surrendering its right to press its claim will provide a total payment to the depositors of 90 cents on the dollar.

Judge Martin, in approving the proposal, praised the union, describing its action as "a fine display of fairness and a matter of good morals." The judge said in all his experience he had never seen a more excellent gesture.

The American Bank was organized in 1925 with a capital of \$200,000. The American Flint Glass Workers' Union subscribed and paid for 87½ per cent of the stock. The union still owned this stock, amounting to \$218,560, when the bank was closed in August, 1931, and in addition had \$235,773.29 on deposit. Prior to the closing of the bank and in order to make it more secure, the union removed frozen assets for which they had paid \$157,830.05 but which today would not realize \$8000. The union's total amount of money on deposit and invested in the bank when it closed was \$612,163.34.

The union also paid an assessment for double liability on its stock amounting to \$174,700, bringing the total amount of money involved by the union through investment in the American Bank up to \$786,863.34.

After waiving its deposit claim so that the other depositors may realize a 90 per cent dividend, the union will accept as liquidating its own large investment a certain quantity of remaining slow assets.

In a statement to union members on the settlement, M. J. Gillooly, president of the union, said: "Your national officers have no hesitancy in saying that if we had not waived our rights to the dividend payments at this time a payment of not more than 12½ per cent could be made to the depositors, including the union."

GOVERNMENT AND SWEATSHOPS

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told a House Judiciary sub-committee that he "shuddered to think of our government buying goods from sweatshops." The committee is considering the Healey bill to empower the Department of Labor to fix wage and hour standards for bidders on government contracts.

UNION LECTURES POSTPONED

Due to the inability of Professor Conover to take the lectures that were scheduled to begin March 29 at the Union Recreation Center, these lectures have been postponed. Executive Director G. O. Brown stated that as soon as new arrangements can be made the series of trade union lectures will be started. Those who purchased tickets for the lectures can either hold the books until the lectures are resumed or can get their money refunded by applying at the Center office, 32 Clay street, fourth floor.

Interesting Sessions Of Labor Institute

(Continued from Page One)

the Wagner Labor Disputes Act. He referred to the fundamental economic conflicts between those whose purpose is to exploit labor to maintain the profits of business. The chief business of the national and regional boards is to provide machinery for the settlement of these conflicts.

Dr. Nylander enumerated the chief functions of the Wagner Act are, first, to prevent employer coercion and intimidation over his workers; second, to prevent discrimination against workers who belong to labor unions; third, to compel employers to bargain with labor representatives; fourth, to protect the right of labor to freely choose its own representatives. In addition to these objectives it strives to eliminate strikes and to balance bargaining power.

Attention was then directed to the method of procedure in bringing a case before the board—first, prefer charges and see to it that you have a case based upon the facts; second, employer is asked to comply with requests (on Pacific Coast compliance has been achieved in 57 per cent of the labor cases that have come before the board for settlement); third, if efforts at compliance fail, then follows a formal complaint; fourth, hearings are then conducted and in case no agreement is reached the case is sent to the National Labor Relations Board for adjudication. It should be borne in mind that this board has no powers of enforcement. Cases from it must be appealed to the United States Circuit Courts.

THIRD SESSION—SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
William Spooner, Secretary Oakland Central Labor Council, Chairman

The first speaker of this session was Cameron H. King of Office Employees' Association No. 13188, who spoke upon the topic, "The Act and Public Welfare." Mr. King saw in the act an aid to better organization of labor, increased bargaining power, better wages, shorter hours and improved conditions of those who work for wages. Obviously, these all mean betterment of social conditions and social welfare.

Mr. King directed the attention of those present to the small share of the national income received by labor in the form of wages. Sixty per cent of the population of the United States are underfed, underclothed and underhoused. Poverty and its dreaded consequences stalk the land. Machines displace workers, reduce jobs and reduce purchasing power.

It is the contention of Mr. King that the real meaning of this act is the promise it offers to labor

to organize politically, thereby increasing the power of labor in a field that it has too long neglected.

The second speaker of the third session was Spencer Miller, Jr., executive secretary to the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Miller not only reviewed the main points of the previous speakers but gave an eloquent presentation of special features of the act that it had been his privilege to observe in his closer contacts with the proponents of the act. Mr. Miller advised emphatically that labor should press every advantage offered by this bill—that whether it was unconstitutional or not made little difference. The act may be killed by the Supreme Court but the issues of the act will continue and be urged by labor just the same. The essential spirit of the act will not die. He concluded his remarks and at the same time the Institute by urging upon those present the necessity of an increased interest in workers' education promoted and organized under the control and direction of labor. Hand in hand with organization must go education of workers, by workers.

Berry, Reappointed Co-ordinator, Has His Eye on Governorship

Major George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation and president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, announced from Knoxville that if he finds sufficient sentiment he will run for governor of Tennessee.

From Miami, Fla., comes word that President Roosevelt has reappointed Major Berry co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, empowering him to continue his work in seeking greater avenues of employment for the nation's jobless.

The appointment, effective April 1, permits Berry to carry on his work for another year.

Industry Shows No Inclination To Re-employ Nation's Jobless

An estimate that unemployment declined 95,000 in February was published Monday last by the American Federation of Labor, which attributed it to spring planting activities.

The Federation estimated that 12,500,000 were jobless during last month, as compared to 12,595,000 in January.

"Industry as yet shows no signs of re-employing any significant portion of the unemployed," said the report.

R.E.A. Administrator Morris L. Cooke has warned a Senate agriculture sub-committee that the United States may lose its "virile national existence" within the next 100 years unless its citizens stop "squandering the soil."

U. S. Court Refuses to Restrain Labor Board

The first case of importance involving the validity of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act in the West was disposed of this week when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in San Francisco, denied an injunction against the National Labor Relations Board asked by the Carlisle Lumber Company of Onalaska, Wash.

The injunction asked for was to restrain the Labor Board from holding a hearing on wages and working conditions.

The decision followed arguments in which the attorneys were often asked if any of the points had been decided by the United States Supreme Court.

Attorneys for the lumber company contended it would lose its good will with the public and with its employees if the Labor Board should be permitted to hold a hearing.

Lawyers for the Labor Board contended no harm had been done until the hearing was held, and that then the lumber company could take its case into the Circuit Court, as is provided in the National Labor Relations Act.

The court said, "We are not persuaded that irreparable injury would result" to the lumber company at a hearing before the Labor Relations Board and it was denying the application "without determining either the constitutionality of the act or the rights of the lumber company on a final hearing."

Institute of Practical Arts To Prepare Women for Positions

Many Bay area women who find their former jobs in office and factory closed to them may find new careers through the Institute of Practical Arts, 300 Page street, San Francisco, a joint enterprise of Emanu-El Sisterhood and the Y. W. C. A.

"The Institute will give an intensive training course under graduate home economics instructors to women who wish to make a real profession of household employment—the one uncrowded field in which the demand for workers exceeds the supply," explained Mrs. S. Walker Newman of Emanu-El Sisterhood, co-chairman with Mrs. George Wolff, of the Y. W. C. A., of the governing board. "Graduates will receive a certificate of proficiency that will merit the same respect in the field of household employment that a nurse's diploma does in her field."

By seminars and round-table discussions the Institute hopes to achieve better co-operation between household employer and employee and to work toward eventual standardization of working conditions, hours and wages.

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Equalization Board Quizzed by Author of Sales Tax Amendment

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the State Board of Equalization by Jackson H. Ralston, chairman of the Sales Tax Repeal Association and author of the constitutional amendment for the repeal of the sales tax to be voted upon at the election in November next:

"On March 10, removing the state capital, so far as you are concerned (at whose expense?), from Sacramento to Death Valley, at the latter place you passed resolutions broadcast throughout the state 'vigorously opposing' what you termed a 'single tax initiative' on the November ballot. You have also resolved that the repeal of the state sales tax would deprive this state of such an amount of money during the next biennium as would threaten the 'integrity of our public school system and require the levying of a ruinous ad valorem tax on property.'

"I would be the last to question the constitutional right of any one or all of your members to proclaim as loudly as you might care to do so your want of acquaintance with economic law and its inevitable workings. When, however, you gentlemen, gathered together as a state board of equalization, undertake to do the same, several questions arise in my mind which I submit to you for solution with as much respect as the circumstances of the case permit.

"Is there anything in the laws of the State of California which makes you an advisory commission to the voters of the state upon the subject of taxation? Is there any reason why you should enforce upon the people your more or less ill-digested opinions in the hope that, dazzled by the prestige of your office, they will be led to vote against the interests of the immense majority?

"Are you able to cite a single recognized authority upon the subject of sales taxation who will defend such an institution?

"Do you not know, individually and collectively, that even the controller of the state has declared publicly, as well as in correspondence, that the sales tax is not helpful to the small home owner, as of course it is not to the non-property owner, while he at the same time says that it is beneficial to the large holder of lands?

"What excuses have you, collectively again, for undertaking to advise the less fortunate classes of the State of California to vote against their own interests? Might not such advice be called a piece of simple impertinence?

"Again I am inclined to wonder whether you know the meaning of the words 'single tax' which you so glibly and, I may properly add, so inadvisedly, denounce. If you know the meaning, then you know that the amendment in question, while supported by many of the arguments which favor the outright single tax, does not propose as it does the taking of all land values for public uses, but

only such as are necessary to replace taxes withdrawn from improvements, tangible personal property, and objects needed for public consumption.

"Is it any part of your duty to attempt to excite prejudice against such a measure as this, which will relieve every non-property holder who, nevertheless, is and must be a taxpayer, and practically every one of the small householders of the state, and transfer the burden of taxation which is crushing them on to the great owners of landed wealth created by the whole community and amounting to very many billions?

"Is there any justification whatsoever for your allowing your statistical bureau to create hobgoblins as to the loss of property to ensue upon the adoption of the amendment for the purpose of persuading the immense majority of the people of the state to vote against their own interests? Why should you allow its chief to be a little Orphan Annie Kay to deceive the superstitious?

"Are you not conscious that the measures you have taken by yourselves as a body and through your so-called statistical bureau have been aimed at conserving the interests of the great landed wealth of California in the hands of its rich owners?

"Are you excusable, much less justifiable, in undertaking to use the time which belongs to the state to engage in propaganda against the best interests of the community as a whole?

"Have you not learned that the schools have created and are maintaining land values far in excess of school costs, and that these, and not the business, necessities and industry of the people should pay the expenses of education?

"I refer again to the first question, and desire earnestly to know by what authority you as a board are undertaking to advise the voters, denying at the same time your right to give any advice as a board, whether in accord with my own ideas or opposed to them.

"I ask information in the foregoing respects as at least an appreciable taxpayer in the State of California, and would be glad to know if it is not time for you to resume your administrative duties, rather than undertaking to act in an advisory capacity to people whose needs you so manifestly do not understand.

"JACKSON H. RALSTON."

Indiana and Mississippi Adopt Unemployment Compensation Laws

With the enactment of state unemployment compensation laws by Indiana and Mississippi, just completed, the number of jurisdictions which have passed such legislation is brought to twelve. The ten others are Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. Nine of these laws have been submitted to and approved by the Social Security Board as meeting the requirements of the social security law.

Displaced Workers Protected in Europe

Of special interest to local ferryboatmen, many of whom will lose their positions when the two great bridges over San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate are completed, is the following news item from "Labor," organ of the railway unions:

"The United States is practically the only civilized nation where no protection is afforded railroad workers ousted by consolidations or technological changes, George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, said this week.

"Harrison, who has just returned from Geneva, Switzerland, where he was the American labor delegate to the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, conferred with officials of rail unions in five European countries.

"In all five, he said, the workers are either civil service employees, or are protected by national laws. Displaced rail workers in Holland, he said, get full pay for the first three months they are idle, 85 per cent pay for the next three months, and 75 per cent wages as long after that as they are unemployed.

"The other four countries have various compensation systems, but in none of them are the workers tossed out on the street, he said.

"Great Britain passed a sweeping law to take care of a big consolidation program in 1921."

"SIT-DOWN" STRIKE ENDS

Workers at the J. R. Clark Woodenware and Lath Company plant in Minneapolis, who engaged in a "sit-down" strike for two days, returned to work when the company agreed to arbitrate the case of a discharged worker.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Homer Mather has been made chairman of the committee that is making arrangements for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Oakland Typographical Union. Other members of the committee, which will meet this evening to complete plans for reservations, programs, favors for the ladies, etc., are Ross D. Ewing, president of the union; John Wolters, Mrs. J. E. Lashway, M. A. McInnis, Sr., Mrs. Zoe Travers, R. Feeney and Secretary D. F. Hurd, Oakland Union was chartered June 23, 1886. C. D. Rogers was its first president. Mr. Rogers was also the first president of the California State Federation of Labor. Six charter members of the organization are known to be living. They are Miss Lillie Taylor and D. J. Lewis of Oakland Union, Luke Alvord and W. A. Clifford of San Francisco Union, Sam Hammer of San Jose Union and William Stanley of Stockton Union. The committee arranging for the celebration has prepared the following program, which may be subject to slight change:

On June 28 the union will hold its regular monthly meeting, which will be open and the regular order of business conducted as far as possible. When the "Good and Welfare" order is reached Chairman Mather will assume charge and, as master of ceremonies, introduce the charter members, persons prominent in printing circles and the organized labor movement, and Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, or his representative. President Howard has accepted the invitation to be the guest of honor, and will be present, official duties permitting.

The union meeting will be adjourned in ample time to permit members and guests to prepare for the informal dinner dance to be held at the Oak Knoll Country Club, where a sumptuous repast, excellent music and entertainment of the highest class will consume the hours until midnight.

Printed souvenirs, devoid of advertising and commercialism, will be provided those in attendance. The committee is planning favors for the ladies and souvenirs for the honored guests of the union commemorative of the event.

The maximum capacity of Oak Knoll Club's dining room is about 600. From present indications it will be taxed. Members of Oakland Union will be given first chance at the reservations, and about June 1 the remaining places will be available to their friends and guests. Reservations, all to be in by June 15, are to be made by purchase of tickets, the price of which will be the actual cost of the dinner. Music, entertainment, etc., will be provided by the union. Charter members of Oakland Union who have not as yet accepted the invitations extended to participate in the golden anniversary celebration are requested to get in touch with the committee as soon as possible at the union's headquarters, 562 Eleventh street, Oakland.

Paul Falconer is again reporting for duty in the "Examiner" composing room, after many weeks' confinement in Veterans' Administration Facility Hospital at Fort Miley following an attack of pneumonia. Paul's declaration that the switch has been thrown and he has the "Tough Luck" train headed in an opposite direction is hoped to be the truth by his legion of friends.

The H. S. Crocker Company is commemorating

the eightieth anniversary of its establishment with illustrated brochures which trace the development of California history. This firm of printers is one of the oldest if not the oldest in the state. It began business April 1, 1856. S. S. Kauffman, president of the company, has announced its name will be changed to Crocker-Union to bring under a single designation the Crocker Company and the Union Lithograph Company, which was acquired in 1922. Maynard Dixon and Maurice Logan did the illustrating for the brochures.

Warner E. Shephard is being treated in a local hospital for acute bronchial asthma. Notwithstanding his suffering, his well known optimism is still predominant and he declares he will be ready for service in a short time.

Frank Livingston, "Examiner" proofroom employee and among the oldest of the members of the San Francisco Typographical Union, is again on the sick list and occupying a room in a local hospital. This information will be regretfully received by Mr. Livingston's wide circle of friends, who had hoped and believed he was through with physicians and hospitals at least for a while after he had recovered from the serious sickness he suffered a year ago.

Are you, as a member of the union printing trades, continuing to tell your neighbors and friends of the labor attitude of the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman," and that these publications are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council?

The Salinas "Index-Journal" and the "Daily Post" have been acquired by Merritt C. Speidel of Iowa City, Iowa, who has been prominent in New York, Ohio and Iowa newspaper circles. Plans call for continuation of both the newly acquired publications, one in the afternoon and the other in the morning and Sunday fields, though the equipment will be consolidated in the plant of the "Index-Journal."

It is stated that a total of 100 or more papers in the flooded eastern areas of the United States were forced from their plants and that the figure of \$3,000,000 is used as the possible bill for renovation. A most interesting story tells of the numerous makeshifts that were employed by the various publications in order to supply the day's news to their readers. One linotype operator set up a milk separator to provide power for his machine, continually pouring water through the motor with a hose to prevent its burning out. A Massachusetts suburban paper, with power shut off from its machines, found only two of its force who "knew the case" and could set type by hand. Five hundred men worked two shifts to accomplish plant recovery for the Pittsburgh "Press" of the Scripps-Howard chain.

The members of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 employed in the newspaper composing rooms received an increase of 7.3 cents per hour, or 51 cents per day, as a result of the award of the board of arbitration issued March 27, 1936. The new rates will be \$1.18 per hour for day work and \$1.25 per hour for night work. The award is for a period of eighteen months ending September 27, 1937. The union members on the board of arbitration were P. J. Brady and R. M. McCullough. The publishers were represented by H. W. Parish and F. W. Webster. The case for the union was submitted by H. P. Melnikow, director of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, with J. M. Litonius acting as counsel. The case for the publishers was presented by Major Logan. The impartial chairman was A. G. M. Fraser, former executive of a large department store in Seattle.

Golfers of Typographical Union No. 21 teed off with a screaming drive down the first fairway, at their initial meeting held last Wednesday evening. About twenty were in attendance, including visitors from Oakland and Stockton. J. E. Mead was

named chairman and R. E. Trickle secretary, and these officers are now ready to receive entries for the organization's first tournament, which will be open to all members of the allied crafts. Preliminary plans were drafted and several committees named, and efforts will be made to get every allied craft golfer—"dub or first flighter"—to participate in the tournament and to attend the next meeting, date of the latter to be announced next week. One of the features of the meeting was the showing of a 200-foot slow motion analysis of Bobby Jones' golf film, exhibited by Charles Russell of Stockton, who also addressed the meeting and related his experience at the 1935 Cleveland tournament. The inaugural tournament of the San Francisco players has been set for Sunday, May 3, at the Ingleside course, and starting time will be 12 noon.

Oakland Notes

The April meeting of No. 36 will be called to order at 10 a. m. on April 26 in Athens Hall in the Pacific Building, Sixteenth and Jefferson streets. The selection of this hall as a permanent meeting place will be subject to the approval of the members present at the April meeting.

The quarterly meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will be held in Oakland on April 12, according to J. F. Patterson, president. From advance reports northern California typographical unions will be well represented by both delegates and visitors. The California Allied Printing Trades Conference is also reported to have been scheduled for Oakland, the date set being April 11.

As a result of an action by No. 36 at its March meeting a fireproof safe cabinet of ample proportions for safe keeping of the union's records is being installed this week in the office of the secretary.

Upon their arrival from the Union Label Bureau of the I. T. U., a quantity of auto emblems, in the form of the Allied Printing Trades Council union label, will be distributed by the union to its members and friends at cost. The emblem is of the reflector variety and is for use attached to the rear license plate of the car. Many members have indicated a desire to acquaint the public with the label by use of the emblems.

NEWSPAPER PRESSMEN STRIKE

A strike of pressmen for restoration of a 10 per cent wage cut resulted in failure of the Nashville "Tennessean" to publish a scheduled edition, the first time in the 124 years of its existence. The strikers agreed the same day to return to work pending further discussion of their grievances, following a conference between Federal Judge Gore, representatives of the Pressmen's Union and attorneys for the receiver and bondholders of the paper. The walkout was voted shortly after the District Federal Court ordered that the "Tennessean" papers, morning and evening, be sold at public auction June 1.

French Newspaper Editor Jailed

On Incitement to Murder Charge

On January 13, 1936, Charles Maurras, Royalist leader and one of the editors of the newspaper "Action Francaise," Paris, France, sanctioned the publication of an article in that paper naming 140 members of Parliament as meriting death. A month later a mob of Royalist youths attacked and severely injured Leon Blum, prominent labor and Socialist leader in Parliament, during the funeral procession of a Royalist. The French government brought action against Mr. Maurras charging him with incitation to murder under a newspaper law. He was found guilty, but given the modest sentence of four months' imprisonment and 100 francs fine.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Portland (Ore.) and El Paso (Tex.) unions have withdrawn from the M. T. D. U. Six years ago—M. T. D. U. unions, 37; "outlaw" unions, 5. Today (1936)—M. T. D. U. unions, 28; "outlaw" unions, 19. Included among the nineteen "outlaw" unions are seven unions chartered by the I. T. U. In 1930 the M. T. D. U. had 2405 members, the "outlaws" 816. Today (1936)—M. T. D. U., 1902 members; the anti and "outlaw" unions have a membership of 1225. These figures speak for themselves.

From a reliable source it is learned a fair-sized revolt in on in the St. Louis (Mo.) Mailers' Union to withdraw from the M. T. D. U. The president of the M. T. D. U. is a member of the St. Louis union and is a candidate for re-election as president of the M. T. D. U.

A good question for the members of the M. T. D. U. to debate is, What would be the official status of the incumbent, Munro Roberts, who is out to succeed himself as president of the M. T. D. U., should his union vote in favor of withdrawing from the M. T. D. U.? It would seem the M. T. D. U. would have an "outlaw" president—officially, at least. Or would the vice-president automatically become president of the M. T. D. U.? But then, the union in which the vice-president holds membership—Toronto—is an "outlaw" union. As the secretary-treasurer's union, New York, is said to be a solid, not a wavering M. T. D. U., a solution of the problem might be arrived at by enrolling the three offices into one, making the secretary-treasurer a sort of "poobah" officer of the M. T. D. U. However, that's a question for the members of the M. T. D. U. to decide for themselves.

It would seem the members of the M. T. D. U. have other problems to solve, two of which might be mentioned. The 1935 convention of the M. T. D. U. was attended by nine delegates from seven cities, and the cost was \$1731. The treasury of the M. T. D. U. contains a balance of about \$750 and has a debt in the neighborhood of \$10,000—money borrowed from unions for court litigation and other expenses. The monthly receipts amount to about \$525. But recently an M. T. D. U. union "dunned" the executive council, stating they believed the \$100 loan the union made them quite a while ago was "due and payable." The reply they received was "Just 'hold your horses' until we pay loans to other unions." Just when that would be, however, was not stated in the reply to the union that loaned them the \$100.

It appears to be a "neck-and-neck" race between Weaver of Indianapolis and Roberts of St. Louis for candidate for president of the M. T. D. U. Latest reports give Roberts seven and Weaver six indorsements. It takes ten indorsements to qualify. As some M. T. D. U. unions did not indorse at all, and if neither candidate receives ten indorsements, what then may happen time alone can tell.

The union label is the keystone to the arch of the bridge that spans 'Ol' Man River Depression.

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THE SYMBOL OF FAIR CONDITIONS

CANCELS JAUNT TO SOVIET UNION

The Hamilton, Canada, Trades and Labor Council has rescinded a resolution passed at a former meeting to have Sam Lawrence, C.C.F., member of the Ontario Legislature, represent Hamilton as a guest of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics next summer. The reversal of the council's previous decision was urged by Local 700 of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

TO HONOR MCGROARTY

Representative John S. McGroarty, California's poet laureate, would be made "honorary poet laureate of the United States" under a bill introduced by Representative Monaghan of Montana. Monaghan said his bill to honor the congressional bard was inspired by McGroarty's recent poem, "The Lady Eleanor," written in tribute to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Union Men Residing in San Bruno Urged to Favor Labor Candidate

The San Mateo County Central Labor Council calls the attention of the Labor Clarion, and through it of the many members of San Francisco labor unions who reside in San Bruno, to the fact that George H. Evans, a highly respected member of organized labor in that county, is a candidate for city councilman of the City of San Bruno.

The San Mateo Labor Council writes, through its secretary, James H. Svojtek, that it would appreciate very much the calling of the attention of all union men residing in San Bruno to the candidacy of Evans and urging them "to exert every effort on behalf of a brother and a neighbor who is so highly esteemed."

A copy of resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Council of San Mateo County is inclosed. It is as follows:

"Whereas, One of our most loyal and sincere trade unionists, Brother George H. Evans, is a candidate for a seat on the City Council, in the City of San Bruno, San Mateo County; and

"Whereas, Brother George H. Evans has given unstintingly of his time and effort to the cause of all workers and their needs; and

"Whereas, San Mateo County Central Labor Council is confident that Brother George H. Evans is possessed of all the qualifications that are required of an officer of public trust; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That San Mateo County Central Labor Council go on record as indorsing the nomination of Brother George H. Evans for the City Council in the City of San Bruno; and be it further

"Resolved, To urge all trade unionists and their friends to support Brother George H. Evans in his candidacy for Councilman of the City of San Bruno, San Mateo County."

The Akron Settlement

The fourteen thousand workers at the Goodyear rubber plants at Akron, Ohio, have returned to work with the consciousness of a good strike well won. They did not get all they wanted, but they got so much that the chances of peace in this industry are brighter than for a long time. The seven points of the agreement between men and management include one providing that all employees enrolled as of February 12 return to their jobs with no discrimination.

The tire and tube divisions will run on a thirty-six hour week, six days of six hours each. Changes below thirty hours a week or above forty hours must be put to a vote of the workers affected.

In all other departments the hours shall not exceed forty nor go below thirty unless arranged by vote of employees.

The settlement is regarded as another triumph for Edward McGrady, conciliator extraordinary of the Labor Department at Washington. When everybody else fails to bring peace, McGrady is called in, usually arrives by plane, and still more usually gets results.

The strike had been on for five weeks. It started with the layoff of sixty-three veteran workers in the tire department; and the return of these men to their jobs is provided for in the first "point" of the agreement.

RECALL OF GOVERNOR MERRIAM

A recall movement against Governor Frank Merriam of California was launched last week in Los Angeles by a committee headed by James H. Hollingsworth, reported to be formerly associated with Hamilton Cotton, Los Angeles Democrat. The recall committee charges Merriam "has plunged the state into unprecedented indebtedness."

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, March 27, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. Civil Service Commission, scope circular for examination of cribber, beginning April 16. Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, stating their compliance with request to write to congressmen in support of shipbuilding construction in Pacific Coast shipyards.

Referred to Executive Committee—American Red Cross, appeal for contribution to fund to be raised for Eastern flood sufferers. Wage Scale of Cracker Bakers No. 125. Wage Scale and Agreement of Journeymen Tailors No. 80.

Referred to Secretary and Organizing Committee—From President William Green of A. F. of L., relative to organization of optical workers. Resolution from Ship Caulkers' Local No. 554, in favor of the organization of Alaska cannery workers.

Referred to A. F. of L.—Communication from Sailors' Union of the Pacific. On motion, Representative Tillman of the union was granted the floor to explain position of the organization.

Referred to California State Federation of Labor—From Chairman T. A. Reardon of the Department of Industrial Relations, urging that members of unions be requested to ask their respective employers if they are carrying compensation insurance, and to notify the department if the employer does not carry such insurance, in order that the district attorneys of the various counties may be instructed to prosecute such violations of the law.

Referred to Auto Mechanics No. 1305—From Oakland Automobile Workers' Local No. 76,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness. Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

stating that the Betts auto spring shop, 868 Folsom street, San Francisco, is the only union spring shop in this city, and should be patronized.

Resolution submitted by San Francisco Federation of Teachers, calling attention to the two vacancies in the Board of Education to occur this year, and that appointments and reappointments for these positions are to be confirmed by the electors in November this year; also suggesting that the Labor Council, through its officers, take such action as may secure the reappointment of Commissioner Derry and the appointment of another representative of organized labor. (See resolution printed elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

Resolution of Pacific Coast District of I. L. A., located at Seattle, Wash., requesting support of the following bills pending in Congress: S. 2791 and H. R. 8293, providing for removal of maximum limit on compensation in case of death or permanent injury, an amendment to the harbor workers' compensation act; also S. 4033, containing several changes in the same compensation act, the most important of which are: First, to restore the common law rights of those subject to the act, allowing them to sue if the injury or death is caused by defective equipment, gear or tackle, or if the vessel is not seaworthy; second, that weekly compensation be allowed between the limits of \$15 to \$25; third, that the injured worker be allowed to choose a doctor in the community in which he lives, provided the commissioner finds the doctor competent. Resolution indorsed, and representatives and senators requested to support this measure.

Report of Executive Committee—Metal Polishers' complaint against Occidental Plating Works, referred to secretary to arrange for conference. Complaint of Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304 against a great number of milk producers, most of whom are located in Marin County; referred to secretary to arrange for conferences. Complaint of Brotherhood of Teamsters against Basalt Rock Company of Napa, Calif.; parties cited to appear before committee at next meeting. Complaint of Garage Employees against Eddy Street Garage; same course. Conference between California Building and Maintenance Company and the three unions of building service employees was held, and laid over. Wage scale and agreement of Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, indorsed subject to the usual conditions. Wage scale and agreement of Auto Mechanics No. 1305 with the Dairymen's Association, indorsed subject to the usual conditions. Casket Workers submitted a proposed scale and agreement, which was indorsed, subject to the indorsement of the Upholsterers' International Union, and usual conditions. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—On information received from Claude Babcock of the American Federation of Government Employees, and local delegates, committee recommended the indorsement of the following measures in Congress: H. R. 9196, by Mr. Sirovich, to provide for extension of civil service; H. R. 9199, by Mr. Sirovich, extending classifications to the field; H. R. 9258, by Mr. Pearson, to create a United States civil service board of appeals; H. R. 9203, by Mr. Tolan, to amend the civil service retirement act, to provide for an option in behalf of a beneficiary, equivalent to a reduction in the annuity of the retired employee; H. R. 7674, by Mr. Fulmer, to relieve employees of certain compulsory charges for quarters, subsistence, laundry, etc. Concurred in and representatives in Congress to be asked to support the passage of these bills.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners made donation to the Newspaper Guild of Milwaukee. Upholsterers are on strike at Fresno against Valley Bedding Company. Marine Firemen contemplate institution of law suit against International for adoption of new constitution by convention. Warehousemen are organizing committee to co-operate

with Mooney and Billings Committee. Photo Engravers are engaged in campaign to secure the use of their label by large advertisers. Culinary Workers are seeking to organize a provision trades council, and attended a meeting before the State Board of Equalization relative to liquor control; Foster's lunch places and White Log Taverns are unfair. Boilermakers will not yield their jurisdiction to the Certified Welders' Association. Janitors No. 9 have received increase in wage to take effect April 5. Laundry Drivers are thankful for support by unions. Marine Cooks and Stewards contemplate legal action against International on adoption of constitution. Elevator Operators thank all for support in their organizing campaign.

Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, addressed the Council on workers' education, and explained the purpose of the series of Institute meetings now being held in this city and that have been held in various cities of the country.

Brother Tillman of the Sailors' Union was granted the floor and explained the present condition of the union up and down the Coast; and stated they have signed agreements greatly benefiting the craft.

The Mooney Special Committee gave a verbal resume of their attendance before the executive council of the State Federation of Labor at Sacramento, and reported that the executive council approved the plan for Mooney Appeal Day all over this state on May 15.

Receipts, \$460.40; expenditures, \$276.80.

Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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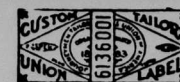
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Milliners on Strike

By CARMEN LUCIA

Sixty millinery workers walked out on strike Saturday, March 28, at the Bell Hat Company of 49 Fourth street, after the firm refused to enter into a collective bargaining agreement with Millinery Workers' Union No. 40.

The firm, through the Millinery Manufacturers' Association, insisted on an indemnity bond to be posted by both parties as a premise to negotiating still further. The union flatly turned down this rather unique and unheard of offer. A few days later Mr. Baker, representing the Millinery Association, waived the indemnity bond aside providing the workers would return to work immediately and negotiate afterwards. When the union attempted to pin Mr. Baker down to a specific time when negotiations would terminate, he refused to write a memorandum to this effect.

The workers turned down the proposal unanimously and voted enthusiastically to continue the strike.

Wednesday morning the firm reopened its shop with about ten of the non-union workers responding. Even though this was done to intimidate the strikers and dampen their spirits, the reaction of these fighting girls and boys was to carry on with even more renewed courage and energy the fight for union recognition.

The Millinery Union hopes that the delegates of the Council and individual members of other organizations will come to the support of these strikers by helping them on the picket line and thereby encourage them to carry on the struggle for better conditions and for a union shop.

NEW SCOTTSBORO TRIAL DATE

The trial date for Clarence Norris, one of the nine Scottsboro, Ala., boys, postponed last January when Haywood Patterson was sentenced to

seventy-five years, has been set for April 17 in Decatur, Ala., according to news just received. Judge W. W. Callahan ordered a postponement in January on the grounds that Dr. Bridges, a material witness whose testimony was the main basis for the reversal by Judge James E. Horton in the second trial, was too ill to testify. The sentence of seventy-five years for Haywood Patterson was the first time that any verdict but death has been rendered in these cases.

Council Adopts Resolutions Presented by Teachers' Union

The following resolutions, presented by San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its regular meeting last Friday night:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated locals and councils have fostered the cause of free public education; and

"Whereas, The interests of organized labor can best be served when labor organizations have adequate representation and a voice in the planning and organizing of free public education; and

"Whereas, The terms of office of two commissioners of education in San Francisco will expire this year and appointments or reappointments made and confirmed by the voters in November, 1936; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, through its officers, take such action as necessary to secure the reappointment of Commissioner Derry; and be it further

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, through its officers, secure the appointment of another representative from organized labor to serve as a commissioner of education in San Francisco."

"These resolutions were adopted by the San Francisco Federation of Teachers, Local 61, at its regular meeting, Monday, March 23, 1936.

"LILLIAN B. OLNEY, Secretary."

"One-Man" Cars Legal

Upholding the report of H. M. Wright, special master, recommending recognition of the right of the Market Street Railway to operate "one-man" cars, Judge Harold Louderback of the Federal Court rendered a decision on Tuesday which makes possible the extension of this method of transportation on the city's streets.

A perpetual injunction was granted to the company preventing the municipal authorities from enforcing a city ordinance designed to require the operation of street cars by two men.

The question whether an appeal will be taken from the decision, which would cost the city from seven to ten thousand dollars, according to City Attorney O'Toole, rests with the Board of Supervisors.

The opinion cited the increase in wages granted the company's platform men more than a year ago by an arbitration board which found the company had a "cost of living problem," and cited further that the company's income had been decreased by the operation of jitneys and private automobiles.

It was not true, Judge Louderback held, that the so-called "dead man control" was unsafe.

One-man cars are at present operated on the 20, 25, 28, 35 and 36 lines of the Market Street Railway Company under a preliminary injunction granted by Judge Louderback on May 17, 1935.

It is expected that the company will extend the one-man service immediately, but it is stated that the Market street service will continue to be operated as at present. The company is quoted as declaring that the "one-man" operation of street cars "will not cause a lay-off of employees."

Dine and wine in safety. The most sanitary places display union house and bar cards.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1179 Market.

Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 105 Valencia.

Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bargemen 38-101—32 Clay.

Bartenders No. 41—285 Ellis.

Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boiler-makers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.

Capmakers—Room 303, 1212 Market.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Casket Workers No. 94—

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66—Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1790—693 Mission, Room 611.

Cloakmakers No. 8—149 Mason.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.

Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Distillery Workers' Union No. 19930—Herbert Lee, Sec., 4 Gold st.

Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Starters and Operators No. 117—221 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Parlor C, Whitcomb Hotel.

Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.

Filling Station Employees No. 19570—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Flint Glass Blowers No. 66—Labor Temple.

Fur Workers No. 79—149 Mason.

Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—200 Guerrero.

Glass Bottle Blowers, Branch 2—Labor Temple.

Government Employees No. 51—83 McAllister.

Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 19816—1234 Potrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—230 Jones.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 66—149 Mason.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Meets 1st Friday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.

Longshoremen No. 38-79—27 Clay. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neil, 739 20th Ave.

Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.

Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—268 Market, Room 263-4.

Metal Polishers and Platers—Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Millinery Workers—1212 Market, Room 303.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Nurses' Union—Cecilia Keenan, sec., 619 Thirty-fifth avenue.

Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.

Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.

Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.

Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, Office, 320 Market.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Geo. Monahan, Sec., 1123 Sutter.

Refinery Workers' Union No. 50—Harry Cook, 376 4th Ave.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers 18182—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market, Room 417.

Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.

Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.

Ship Scalpers 38-100—32 Clay.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Street Car Men, Div. 1004—Office 1182 Market.

Tailors No. 80—Room 411, 617 Market.

Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

United Laborers No. 261—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Walters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Waitresses No. 48—Meets second Wednesday at 8:30 p. m.; fourth Wednesday at 3 p. m. 966 Market.

Warehousemen—85 Clay.

Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meets every Thursday, 7 p. m., 1075 Mission.

Call Union Driver

Editor Labor Clarion:

The Ways and Means Committee of the Laundry Workers' Union, Local 26, and the Laundry Drivers' Union, Local 256, has made a comprehensive study of why more laundry work is not being taken to union laundries by union drivers, and among our findings to date we find that two of the more prominent reasons why more work is not being picked up and returned by union drivers are the Chinese laundries and agencies conducted by Chinese and others.

More laundry work than ever is being handled by Chinese laundries on account of their extremely low charges, due to their un-American living standards and their low wage scale. We have no fault to find with China, but in America the standard of Chinese living is not our standard.

At present thousands of laundry bundles formerly picked up by union laundry drivers are being taken by the public to agencies scattered throughout the city, but particularly down town. These laundry bundles are in turn being wholesaled to plants in the city and returned to the agencies and there picked up by the owners, eliminating the services of union laundry drivers in picking up and delivering the laundry to the homes, and also eliminating the services of union laundry workers, as many of the agencies wholesale their work to Oriental plants.

The Ways and Means Committee has launched a speaking campaign and is now getting before the locals in this city to explain the situation to their members and to urge them to insist upon having a union laundry driver pick up and deliver their laundry, insuring employment to union laundry drivers and workers. Our slogan is, "Call a Union Driver." The button of Laundry Drivers' Union No. 256 is issued only to union drivers and none others are entitled to display it.

We are circulating a card entitled "Reasons Why Union Laundry Drivers Should Be Patronized," explaining fully why union laundry drivers should be called, on the reverse side of which is printed a list of the laundries in this city having working agreements with the Laundry Drivers' Union and the Laundry Workers' Union. These cards are being distributed to members of the various locals as visited by our speakers.

This type of competition is unfair and is a serious matter. We welcome fair competition, but cannot expect to maintain livable standards if we must continually be jeopardized by Chinese laundries and agencies with their cut prices. Union laundry drivers can only prosper by picking up and delivering laundry, and union laundry workers can only prosper if the work is done in union plants, which is not the case with much of the laundry brought to agencies.

We are giving you this explanation of the laundry situation as faced by union drivers and workers, and would appreciate it very much if you would publish some of these facts in your paper to aid us in getting the information before all the union men and women in this city.

Faternally,

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE,
DOLPH WIND, Secretary.

San Francisco, March 25, 1936.

The best way to deflate the chiselers is to buy only from firms that display the union label, shop card or button.

Phone SUTter 9440

A UNION HOUSE

"Life Begins in Our Cocktail Lounge at 4"

REX ITALIAN RESTAURANT

The "Town Famous" De Luxe Chicken or Steak
Dinner Served from 4 to 9 P. M. Daily

401 BROADWAY, Cor. Montgomery, San Francisco

Newspaper Guild Gets Support In Fight on "Wisconsin News"

Support continued to pile up for the twenty-two members of the American Newspaper Guild now on strike against William Randolph Hearst's "Wisconsin News" (Milwaukee).

Cash contributions from several San Francisco labor unions to the Guild strike fund were augmented by financial assistance from labor and liberal organizations in various parts of the nation. Prominent among these was the powerful Minnesota Farmer-Labor party, which interrupted its routine business at annual state convention last Saturday to pass resolutions condemning the Hearst paper.

The striking reporters continued to picket the Hearst paper following a court victory for the Guild in cases involving the arrests of several of the pickets. A Milwaukee jury acquitted the pickets of disorderly conduct charges. The case of Heywood Brown, Guild national president, arrested for "interfering with an officer" charges, was continued for three weeks.

In San Francisco Guild leaders are making plans for a huge dance and entertainment at Scottish Rite Auditorium April 28 in an effort to make the Northern California Guild financially solid.

Silicosis Conference

The dangerous, far-reaching effects of silicosis upon the lives of workmen and upon American industry are receiving the careful consideration of the state and federal governments. Because of its tremendous importance a "national conference committee" has been appointed to consider the detailed aspects of the silicosis problem from the viewpoint of management, labor, mechanical and engineering phases. This national conference committee is composed of representatives of those industrial, labor, medical, engineering and administrative organizations which have an important interest in the problem of silicosis and similar diseases.

Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council of California and member of the Industrial Accident Commission, who has made an exhaustive study of the "silicosis problem," will represent California on the committee. The "national conference committee" has been formed at the request of Frances Perkins, secretary of the United States Department of Labor. Arrangements have been made for a series of meetings to be held in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the United States Department of Labor.

The labor organizations of America are keenly interested in the effort of the federal government to assist in solving the silicosis problem. It is sincerely hoped that as a result of the conferences which have been called by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins an effective, efficient safety code will be formulated which thereafter will become the dust safety law of the United States of America and the several states.

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Walter Cowan, secretary of Local 110, who had his leg amputated, is still in the hospital and is making good progress; but it will be a long time before he will be able to be up and around.

Business Agent Joe Skelly of Local 44 wants to notify the members that he is still on the water wagon and will be around to collect on their bets.

Local 44 at its last business meeting donated \$5 to the Scottsboro boys' defense.

Auto Mechanics, the Auto Lunch, at 1422 Franklin street, is 100 per cent union and would be thankful for your business.

The Golden Pheasant, at Geary and Powell streets, has been lined up to the satisfaction of our business agents and will be a full union house in the near future.

Mary's Dairy Lunch, 304 Davis street, has been taken over by the old proprietor and is now lined up O. K. Teamsters and workers around the cabbage patch are asked for their business.

Elizabeth's Inn, at Van Ness avenue and Jackson street, is still on our bad books. We have several girls selling papers around this house. Warn your friends to stay away.

The Gartland, 843 Larkin street, is another one that we have trouble with. Avoid this house.

The Trouville Club has closed up. This puts about twenty-five of our workers out of a job.

At present we are negotiating with the Town Club, which in the past has given us plenty of grief. We hope to report that we have settled this house in the near future.

We have a news vender on the Lyric, at Jones between Golden Gate avenue and Turk street. Stay out of this place. For your information, there is a union house right across the street.

Grisson's Steak and Chop House, at Van Ness avenue and Pacific street, is lined up with all our unions. You are asked to patronize this house in preference to the Fawn, which is on the opposite corner and has always refused to deal with our unions. Grison's employs about fifty of our workers and has been fair to us ever since it first opened.

Remember to stay away from all Foster's, Clinton's, Sunset, Pig 'n' Whistles, White Taverns and the Roosevelt, at Fifth and Mission.

WHEN PARKING YOUR CAR

Look for This Union Garage Card



YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES